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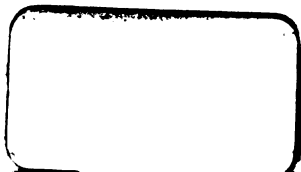
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Chas. A. Miller

City Clerk



COUNCILMANIC DIRECTORY

HARRISBURG, PA.

Harrisburg, Pa. - Council.



CITY OF HARRISBURG

Councilmanic Directory

WITH THE

NAMES OF THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS
AND MEMBERS OF THE SELECT
AND COMMON COUNCILS

Joint Standing Committees of Councils

SESSION OF 1906

Prepared by
CHARLES A. MILLER
City Clerk

TELEGRAPH PRINTING CO.
1906

Pa Doc 18.40.15



CITY GOVERNMENT

Executive Department

Mayor—EDWARD Z. GROSS, 23 N. Front street,
P. O. Box 587.

Term expires 1908.

Chief of Police—JOSEPH B. HUTCHISON, 224 Boas
street.

Lieutenant of Police—JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, 1105
Capital street.

Clerk to the Mayor—GEORGE N. BARNES, 233 Ver-
beke street.

Office—Northwest corner Market Square and
Strawberry street (Calder Buildings).

Finance Department

City Treasurer—OWEN M. COPELIN, 111 Reily
street.

Term expires 1908.

Chief Clerk—WM. A. B. MILLER, 602 Race street.

Clerk—WM. V. DAVIES, 1640 N. Third street.

Office—Room 6, second story, Court House.

Office hours: 8.30 a. m. to 12 m., 1.30 to 4
p. m.

City Controller—HENRY W. GOUGH, 1401 S. Cam-
eron street.

Term expires 1908.

Councilmanic Directory

Clerk—MARION VERBEKE, 119 Conoy street.

Office—Room A, Trust Building, first floor.

Law Department

City Solicitor—DANIEL S. SEITZ, 1211 N. Second street.

Term expires 1908.

Stenographer—E. BRUCE TAYLOR, 1205 Mulberry street.

Office—Room 12, Trust Building, second floor.

City Clerk's Department

City Clerk—CHARLES A. MILLER, 615 Briggs street.

Stenographer—MARY E. DAVIES, 106 Walnut street.

Office—Room 10, second story, Court House.

Office hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., 1.30 to 4 p. m.

Highway Department

Commissioner—WILLIAM H. LYNCH, 314 Boas street.

Term expires 1908.

Clerk—JAMES C. THOMPSON, 706 N. Third street.

Foreman—F. H. ECKELMAN, 48 N. Tenth street.

Office—Room 4, Bergner Building, corner Third and Market streets, second story.

Supervisor, First District—CHAS. A. TRESS, 216 South Second street.

City Government

Supervisor, Second District—GEO. W. KAUTZ,
327 Reily street.
Terms expire 1907.

City Engineer's Department

City Engineer—MATTHEW B. COWDEN, 201 Herr street.

Term expires 1909.

Assistant City Engineer—JOSEPH M. PETERS, 126 North Thirteenth street.

Transitman—E. L. FRANKEM, 6 South Fourth street.

Levelman—EDWARD C. COWDEN, 201 Herr street.

Rodmen—JOHN J. KEFFER, Jr., 1432 North Second street; CHARLES L. ANDREWS, 1816 State street.

Stenographer—LOUISE GIVEN, 321 Chestnut street.

Office—Third story, Trust Building.

Board of Revision of Taxes and Appeals

DANIEL L. KEISTER,
JOHN N. McCULLOCH,
DANIEL W. BRUBAKER,
JAMES McC. FOOSE,
WILLIAM H. MOODY,

Term expires 1909.

DANIEL L. KEISTER,
President of the Board.

CHARLES A. MILLER, *Clerk of the Board.*

Councilmanic Directory

City Assessors—EDMUND S. MARTIN, 1731 Green street.

Term expires 1909.

A. B. TACK, 127 Herr street.

Term expires 1908.

HARRY F. OVES, 116 Washington street.

Term expires 1907.

Office—Room 12, second story, Court House.

Office hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., 1.30 to 4 p. m.

Board meets at the call of the President.

Board of Public Works

WILLIAM JENNINGS, 232 West State street.

DAVID E. TRACY, 2007 North Third street.

A. CARSON STAMM, 911 North Second St.

President—WILLIAM JENNINGS,

Secretary—DAVID E. TRACY.

Terms expire January 21, 1910.

Consulting Engineer—JAMES H. FUERTES, 27 South Second street.

Resident Engineer—M. B. COWDEN, 201 Herr street.

Stenographer—MRS. A. A. GREEN, Camp Hill.

Offices—No. 27 South Second street.

Board meets Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week at 3 p. m.

Harrisburg Park Commission

JOHN T. BRADY, 211 South Front street.

CHARLES A. DISBROW, 1815 North Front street.

City Government

SAMUEL KUNKEL, 901 North Second street.

JOSEPH P. LUCE, corner Fifth and Camp streets.

J. HORACE MCFARLAND, 129 South Thirteenth street.

Terms expire November 6, 1907.

President—CHARLES A. DISBROW,

Secretary—V. GRANT FORREB,

336 Peffer street.

Superintendent—F. L. MULFORD,

75 North Sixteenth street.

Landscape Architect—WARREN H. MANNING,
Boston, Mass.

Office—Room No. 35, Union Trust Building, No.
18 North Second street.

Board meets the third Tuesday of each month.

Building Inspector's Department

Inspector—THOMAS F. FERREE, 502 Camp street.

Office—Room 4, Bergner Building, corner Third
and Market streets.

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m.

Water Department

Commissioners.

JOHN A. AFFLECK, 32 North Sixteenth street.

Term expires 1909.

Councilmanic Directory

EDMUND MATHER, corner of Second and Walnut streets.

Term expires 1908.

GEORGE J. HUTTON, 345 Muench street.

Term expires 1907.

President Board—JOHN A. AFFLECK.

Superintendent and Secretary—GEORGE G. KENNEDY, 1414 North Second street.

Clerk—S. H. MILLER, 222 North Fourteenth street.

Chief Engineer Pumping Station—CHRISTIAN M. NAGLE, 1816 North Third street.

Assistant Engineer Pumping Station—WILLIAM HERTZ, 412 Forster street.

Foreman of the Pipe Line—ISAAC BUMBAUGH, 38 North Fourteenth street.

Inspectors—DENNIS O'CONNELL, 1467 Market street. ARRIAN S. AKER, 233 North street.

Office—Room 8, second story, Court House.

Office hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., 1.30 to 4 p. m.
Board meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month,
at 4 o'clock p. m.

Fire Department

Chief Engineer—CHARLES A. GARVERICH, 1306 Vernon street.

Assistant Engineer—MARION VERBEKE, 119 Conoy street.

Terms expire 1908.

City Government

Fire and Police Alarm Department

Superintendent of Fire Alarm—CLARK E. DIEHL,
225 Briggs street.

Lineman—GEO. B. EHLE, 931 Myrtle street.

Office—N. W. corner Market Square and Strawberry street (Calder Building).

Sanitary Department

Chairman—EDWARD H. SCHELL, 235 Boas street.

Secretary—CHARLES A. MILLER, 615 Briggs street.

City Physician—PAUL A. HARTMAN, M. D., 514
North Third street.

Registrar of Vital Statistics—DAVID H. ELLINGER,
403 Boas street.

Sanitary Officers—

First District—WM. D. BLOCK, 1235 Chestnut
street.

Second District—DAVID H. ELLINGER, 403
Boas street.

Messenger—WILLIAM V. TOMLINSON, 1619 Regina street.

Watchman Sanitary Hospital—J. L. LUPFER,
Twenty-ninth street.

Office—Room 10, second story, Court House.

Office hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., 1.30 to 4 p. m.

ALL CITY OFFICES, EXCEPT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE, CLOSE AT 12 O'CLOCK
NOON SATURDAY.

Councilmanic Directory

Police Department

Names and Addresses of the Harrisburg Police Force.

Chief of Police—JOSEPH B. HUTCHISON, 224 Boas street.

Lieutenant of Police—JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, 1105 Capital street.

Clerk—GEO. N. BARNES, 233 Verbeke street.

Sergeants—W. MELVIN KEPPORD, 117 Conoy street.

GEORGE W. SULLIVAN, 1112 Wallace street.

GEO. W. CONNOR, 117 Hanna street.

Detectives—JOHN M. WELSH, 161 Paxton street.

JOSEPH W. IBACH, 613 Kelker street.

Patrolmen

BATEMAN, JOHN D., 426 Kelker street.

BOAS, MURRAY K., 1634 Park street.

BRINE, ALFRED, 355 South Fourteenth street.

BURNS, HERMAN L., 1934 Logan street.

CASEY, MICHAEL, 629 Forster street.

CHANEY, CHARLES C., 1810 Susquehanna street.

COPE, LENAS, 318 Blackberry street.

CRUTCHLEY, WILLIAM, 1339 South Twelfth street.

DEISROTH, GEO. W., 141 Hanna street.

DRABENSTADT, AMOS, 829 South Front street.

EARLY, JOHN H., 912 Green street.

City Government

EBERTS, HARRY H., 1258 Juniper street.
FLECK, CHARLES T., 132 Verbeke street.
GIBBONS, JOHN S., 211 South Fifteenth street.
GOODYEAR, CLARENCE H., 3 South Tenth street.
HOFFMAN, JOHN H., 1738 Elizabeth street.
HOOVER, HARRY, 1021 Hemlock street.
HUMMEL, EDWARD F., 330 S. Fourteenth street.
HUMPHREYS, CHAS., 618 Wiconisco street.
JOHNSON, S. E., 1332 Thompson street.
KEILER, JOHN F., 1109 North Sixth street.
LEES, WILLIAM J., 1525 Hunter street.
MATZINGER, JOHN W., 1128 South Cameron street.
McFARLAND, CHARLES E., 53 N. Summit street.
MOYER, HENRY B., 1024 South Ninth street.
PARSONS, ISALAH, 1162 South Cameron street.
PINKERTON, FRANK, 200 South River street.
ROBINSON, ALEXANDER, 2 Haehnlen street.
ROTHROCK, CHARLES V., 1916 Fulton street.
SAUM, CHARLES W., 1110 Wallace street.
SCOTT, CHARLES E., 110 Filbert street.
SEAMAN, HENRY A., 1400 State street.
SHLOMBERG, SAMUEL H., 427½ Verbeke street.
SMOTHERS, H. WILLIAM, 564 South Tenth street.
STEIN, LEWIS H., 604 Church street.
STIMER, ANDREW M., 329 Clinton street.
SWENSON, CHARLES F., 1012 Hemlock street.
VANCAMP, JOSEPH M., 1533 North Fifth street.

Councilmanic Directory

WELLS, BERTRAM A., 1312 North Second street.

Patrol Drivers—NATHAN PARKER, 1617 Elm street. DANIEL W. CLAY, 1944 N. Cameron street.

Janitor—H. R. AUSTIN, 543 Woodbine street.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

SELECT COUNCIL

First Ward.

HARRY F. SHEESLEY, 901 South Ninth street.
Term expires 1908.

Second Ward.

DANIEL L. KEISTER, 316 Crescent street.
Term expires 1910.

Third Ward.

CHRISTIAN NAUSS, 34 North Second street.
Term expires 1908.

Fourth Ward.

ARTHUR D. BACON, 216 North street.
Term expires 1910.

Fifth Ward.

HARRY C. WELLS, 1108 Penn street.
Term expires 1908.

Sixth Ward.

B. FRANK SNAVELY, 105 Calder street.
Term expires 1910.

Seventh Ward.

SAMUEL H. SMITH, 610 Verbeke street.
Term expires 1908.

Eighth Ward.

DENNIS F. MCCARTHY, 524 State street.
Term expires 1910.

Councilmanic Directory

Ninth Ward.

HARRY F. BOWMAN, 1306 Vernon street.

Term expires 1908.

Tenth Ward.

WILLIAM H. MOODY, corner Front street and
Reel's Lane.

Term expires 1910.

CHRISTIAN NAUSS, *President*,
34 North Second street.

J. HERMAN KNISELY, *Clerk*,
231 Pine street.

COMMON COUNCIL

First Ward.

FREDERICK R. SMITH, 585 South Front street.

GEORGE G. YOUNG, 1000 South Cameron street.

Terms expire 1907.

Second Ward.

SEYMOUR S. EBERTS, 332 Hummel street.

WM. L. JAUSS, 200 South Second street.

Terms expire 1908.

Third Ward.

JOHN N. McCULLOCH, 25 South Third street.

WM. H. DELL, 127 South Third street.

Terms expire 1907.

Legislative Department

Fourth Ward.

ROSS A. HICKOK, 119 State street.

AUGUSTUS H. KREIDLER, 100 North Second street.

Terms expire 1908.

Fifth Ward.

DANIEL W. BRUBAKER, 1101½ Capital street.

EDWARD H. SCHELL, 235 Boas street.

Terms expire 1907.

Sixth Ward.

CHARLES E. LANDIS, 1630 Green street.

WILLIAM SMITH, 1834 Fulton street.

Terms expire 1908.

Seventh Ward.

ADAM D. HOUTZ, 310 Verbeke street.

HARRY LEONARD, 1729 North Sixth street.

Terms expire 1907.

Eighth Ward.

HENRY E. KLUGH, 214 North Fifteenth street.

HARRY G. MORTON, 524 Filbert street.

Terms expire 1908.

Ninth Ward.

JAMES McC. FOOSE, 111 Filbert street.

EDWIN C. THOMPSON, 1304 Derry street.

P. O. Box 655.

Terms expire 1907.

Tenth Ward.

OLIVER F. FERREE, 524 Camp street.

JACOB L. HUMMEL, Reel's Lane.

Terms expire 1908.

Councilmanic Directory

EDWIN C. THOMPSON, *President*,
P. O. Box 655.

CHARLES A. MILLER, *Clerk*,
615 Briggs street.

WM. V. TOMLINSON, *Page to Councils*,
1619 Regina street.

Meetings of Councils

Councils meet the first and third Mondays of each month, except during the months of July, August, and September, when they meet on the first Monday of July, and the last Mondays of August and September.

Official Reporters.

A. Boyd Hamilton, 123 South street; Gus M. Steinmetz, *Telegraph*.

Willis Geist Newbold, *Patriot*, 209 Walnut street.
Beverly W. Glover, *Star-Independent*, Camp Hill,
Cumberland Co., Pa.

Official Newspapers.

Star-Independent, 18, 20 and 22 South Third street.

Daily Telegraph, 216 Locust street.

Joint Standing Committees for the Session of 1906

Finance, Appropriations, Ways and Means and Printing

SELECT COUNCIL.
Messrs. Moody,
 Chairman,
 Nauss,
 Sheesley,
 Smith,
 Snavelly,
 Wells.

COMMON COUNCIL.
Messrs. Brubaker,
 Chairman,
 Eberts,
 Hickok,
 Houtz,
 Kreidler,
 Landis,
 McCulloch,
 Thompson,
 Young.

WILLIAM H. MOODY, *Chairman.*

CHAS. A. MILLER, *Secretary.*

The Committee meets Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock,
previous to the stated meeting of Councils.

Sub-Committees on Finance

SELECT COUNCIL.
Messrs. Wells,
 Chairman,
 Nauss,
 Sheesley.

COMMON COUNCIL.
Messrs. Brubaker,
 Chairman,
 Kreidler,
 McCulloch,
 Thompson.

Councilmanic Directory

**Fire, Fire Alarm, Police, Police Alarm, Building
and City Property**

SELECT COUNCIL.

Messrs. Smith,
Chairman,
McCarthy,
Keister,
Bacon,
Bowman.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Messrs. Houtz,
Chairman,
Morton,
Jauss,
Smith, Wm.,
Schell,
Kreidler,
Smith, F. R.,
Hummel.

ADAM D. HOUTZ, *Chairman.*

J. HERMAN KNISELY, *Secretary.*

The Committee meets at the call of the Chairman.

Railroads and Railways

SELECT COUNCIL.

Messrs. Sheesley,
Chairman,
Moody.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Messrs. Foose,
Chairman,
Jauss,
Landis,
Smith, F. R.

JAMES McC. FOOSE, *Chairman.*

J. HERMAN KNISELY, *Secretary.*

The Committee meets at the call of the Chairman.

Sanitary Affairs

SELECT COUNCIL.	COMMON COUNCIL.
Messrs. Bowman,	Messrs. Hickok,
<i>Chairman,</i>	<i>Chairman,</i>
Wells,	Brubaker,
Snively.	Klugh,
	Landis,
	Schell,
	Dell.

EDWARD H. SCHELL, *Chairman.*

CHAS A. MILLER, *Secretary.*

The Committee meets the second Monday of each month.

Streets, Sewers, Bridges, Parks and Corporations

SELECT COUNCIL.	COMMON COUNCIL.
Messrs. Wells,	Messrs. Young,
<i>Chairman,</i>	<i>Chairman,</i>
Sheesley,	Brubaker,
Moody,	Klugh,
Bowman,	Smith, Wm.,
Smith.	Eberts,
	Ferree,
	Dell,
	Leonard.

GEO. G. YOUNG, *Chairman.*

J. HERMAN KNISELY, *Secretary.*

The Committee meets Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock,
previous to the stated meeting of Councils.

Councilmanic Directory

Water and Light

SELECT COUNCIL.

Messrs. Snavelly,
Chairman,
Smith,
McCarthy,
Bacon,
Keister.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Messrs. Morton,
Chairman,
Young,
Foose,
Houtz,
Dell,
Leonard,
Ferree,
McCulloch.

B. FRANK SNAVELLY, *Chairman.*

J. HERMAN KNISELY, *Secretary.*

The Committee meets at the call of the Chairman.

Library

SELECT COUNCIL.

Mr. Bacon,
Chairman.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Messrs. Eberts,
Hummel.

ARTHUR D. BACON, 216 North street, *Chairman.*

CHAS. A. MILLER, *Secretary.*

Appointments—Select Council

Messrs. McCarthy,
Chairman,
Bowman,

Wells,
Snavelly,
Moody.

Legislative Department

Special Committee on Municipal Hall

SELECT COUNCIL.

Messrs. Bacon,

Chairman,

SELECT COUNCIL.

McCarthy,

Sheesley.

LEGISLATIVE PRACTICE

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,

HARRISBURG, PA., May 16, 1906.

*To the Members of Select and Common Councils
of the City of Harrisburg, Pa.:*

GENTLEMEN: I have prepared the following for the information and use of the members of Councils, and hope it may be beneficial to them.

It is not intended to supplant any of the works on parliamentary law but to afford those members who are unacquainted with the mode of procedure of a legislative body such information as is necessary to enable them to transact the business entrusted to their care with dispatch.

The members and members-elect of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Harrisburg shall assemble in their chambers for the purpose of organization, at ten o'clock a. m., on the first Monday of April in each year, when the Clerks of the previous Councils shall proceed to organize the same. When the time arrives the Clerk rises

and says: "This being the day and hour appointed by law for the meeting of Council, and there being present a sufficient number of gentlemen, members and members-elect, to constitute a quorum, the Council will come to order." The Clerk then proceeds to read the certified copy from the Prothonotary, certified to and presented to Councils by the Mayor, of the members-elect, commencing at the First ward. When all are read the Clerk proceeds to call the roll of all the members alphabetically; a quorum being present the Clerk announces that he is ready to receive nominations for candidates for President for the ensuing Legislative term. Two tellers may be appointed by the Clerk to conduct the election. When the election is finished the Clerk announces the result and declares the proper party elected, who is immediately sworn in by the Mayor or some other person authorized by law to administer oaths, which oath shall be as follows:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other

Councilmanic Directory

valuable thing to procure my nomination or election (or appointment) except for necessary and proper expenses authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office other than the compensation allowed by law."

After the President subscribes to the foregoing oath, the members elect shall appear before the President's desk and each one swear (or affirm) and subscribe their signatures to the same, which shall be filed with the proceedings of Council.

The election of a Clerk being next in order, the President announces that he is ready to receive nominations; after the same have closed the Clerk, under the direction of the President, proceeds to call the roll. When the election is finished the President announces the result and declares the proper person elected, who is immediately sworn in by the President, and the said Clerk at once enters upon his duties, which shall continue until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

The following resolution should be offered by some member:

"Resolved, That the Rules and Regulations of the late Select or Common Council be adopted by this Council."

Also—

"Resolved, That a Committee of two be appointed to inform _____ Council that _____ Council is organized and ready to proceed to business."

Also—

"Resolved, That a Committee of two be appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor and inform him that _____ Council is organized and ready for business."

In presenting a petition the Councilman rises in his place, when the number of the ward he represents is called, and says: "Mr. President, I present the petition of the residents of _____ ward, praying," &c. He then delivers it to the page to be handed to the President, who also reads the indorsement, by way of information, to the Select or Common Council, and then refers it to the appropriate committee. The same course is pursued in regard to letters, memorials, &c.

FORM OF PETITION.

Name of Councilman, ward.

Substance of Petition.

(Date.)

C. C. (or S. C.)

Oct. 2, 1905.

RESOLUTIONS.

When a Councilman is desirous of bringing before the Council any proposition for its determination, he writes it out in the form of a resolution, in a plain, legible hand, and as soon as the President announces that "new business" is now in order, and calls the wards, he rises in his place and says: "Mr. President, I offer the following resolution." The President says: "The gentleman from _____ ward offers the following resolution. The resolution will be read."

As soon as the clerk has read it, the President says: "What order will the Council take upon the resolution?" The response is, "Second reading." The President then puts the question, "Will the Council proceed to the second reading and consideration of the resolution?" If this is decided in the affirmative, the Clerk is directed to read the resolution again, when it is regularly before the Council for action.

Joint resolutions, being in the nature of ordinances, cannot be submitted to the Council under the head of new business. The proper time to offer them is under the head of "Ordinances in place."

Concurrent resolutions are those on which the action of both Select and Common Councils are required, and are treated in each Council the same as original resolutions.

ORDINANCES IN PLACE.

To prevent confusion, the President calls the wards numerically, and if any Councilman when his ward is called, has an ordinance to read in place, he rises and, addressing the Chair, says: "Mr. President, I read in my place, and present to the Chair, an ordinance," (here he states the title of the ordinance). The President says:

Councilmanic Directory

"The gentleman from —— ward reads in his place and presents to the Chair an ordinance, (here the Chair reads the title,) which will be referred to the Committee on ——."

The duty of members reading bills in place is to indorse on the back, in a plain legible hand, the title of the ordinance, his own name, and the number of the ward he represents.

FORM OF ORDINANCE.

——
Title of the Ordinance.

——
Name of Councilman.

——
(Date.)

C. C. (or S. C.)

Oct. 7, 1905.

Action.

DEFINITION.

Municipal ordinances are laws passed by the governing body of a municipal corporation for

the regulation of the affairs of the corporation.

The term ordinance is now the usual denomination of such acts, although in England and in some of the States the technically more correct term by-law or bye-law is in common and approved use. The main feature of such enactments is their local as distinguished from the general applicability of the state laws; hence the word "law," with the prefix "by" or "bye," should in strictness be preferred to the word "ordinance."

ORDINANCES ARE LAWS.

Ordinances are not merely rules or regulations in the ordinary sense of those terms, but, as the derivation of the word would indicate, they are in the nature of laws, being decreed by a body vested with definite legislative authority, coupled with power to enforce obedience to its enactments. That legislative power shall not be delegated is a fundamental principle of our constitutions; and the prohibition is strictly observed in all things that affect the body of the state. But in every thickly-settled locality there is a necessity for more detailed regulation of human affairs than the general legislature could practicably provide, the necessity varying with the physical surroundings, the character of the people, the na-

Councilmanic Directory

ture of their employment, and the density of population.

WHEN A VOTE MAY BE RECONSIDERED.

As a rule a municipal Council may reconsider any action taken at the same meeting, though the votes of a specified number are usually required, or sometimes, a suspension of the rules. If a two-thirds vote is necessary to suspend the rules, and the vote taken upon the pending measure after a motion to reconsider has prevailed, shows that two-thirds of those present voted in its favor, it may be presumed that the motion to reconsider was also carried by the requisite proportion. If a condition to the action of the Council has been fulfilled, and the measure defeated, a subsequent reconsideration, and passage of the measure would not be invalid; the condition precedent is considered sufficiently observed.

The right to reconsider is doubtful when the rights of others have become vested by virtue of the action of the Council. If a power of appointment has been once exercised, and the Council is not vested with a right of removal without cause, the appointment can not lawfully be reconsidered and defeated. When the Council has attempted to pass an ordinance over the Mayor's veto and

failed, its power is exhausted, and the motion to pass the ordinance over the veto can not be reconsidered.

READINGS.

The usual statutory direction is that every ordinance shall be read three times before its final enactment. The direction is necessary as a safeguard against too hasty legislation, and its observance mandatory. If neglected, the ordinance is "*ab initio*" void. But it is not necessary that the readings should be at regular meetings; they may be at special meetings not held on the same day.

Ordinances should represent the will of the local legislative body, and can not for that reason be proposed by one Council and enacted by their successors. Each Council must finish its own business, otherwise any action in which separate and distinct Councils have had a voice is not the expression of the same legislative will. If, after an ordinance has passed two readings, an election is held and a part of the Council superseded by new members, the newly constituted body can not take up the same ordinance, read it the third time and pass it.

RECORD OF ORDINANCES.

Municipal Councils shall keep a journal of all their proceedings, and record in it everything that transpires, and especially everything connected with the passage of ordinances. This is essential because the record is the best, if not the only means of proving that certain ordinances have been lawfully enacted. Compliance with these formalities in the passage of ordinances which do not go to the validity of the Council's action, and which, as matters of mere detail, are considered only directory, may perhaps be shown by evidence outside of the record, but compliance with mandatory provisions, and with formalities that are considered as conditions precedent to the validity of the ordinance, can only be shown by the record. In order to avoid any question the record should omit nothing at all.

The record, as has been said, should be a true account of all the proceedings, or, if a separate book is kept in which formal enactments are copied, it should not only contain the ordinances, but also every regulation, rule, or resolution of however temporary a character. Still, a contract entered into by the corporation in pursuance of a resolution would not be voidable for failure to record the resolution.

WHAT THE RECORD MUST CONTAIN.

The record or journal must show compliance with all the formalities which are considered mandatory.

FORM OF ORDINANCES.

Too much care can not be exercised in drafting ordinances, especially police ordinances, as the omission of any material part may prove a fatal defect, and because even mere irregularities afford opportunities to question their validity. Of course, the ordinance must be in writing or print, and must be composed in the English language.

CONSTITUENT PARTS.

Where an ordinance is in regular form it contains certain regular parts, viz:

(1) The title, generally in form like "An ordinance to regulate" (some subject of municipal control).

(2) The introduction, in form, "Be it ordained by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Harrisburg, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same."

(3) The definition of the thing regulated, or of the act prohibited, and the command or direction in that regard.

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(4) The designation of the penalty imposed for an offense against the ordinance.

(5) The direction as to the time when the ordinance shall go into operation.

ORDINANCES LIKE RESOLUTIONS IN FORM.

If no definite direction is made by the statute governing the form of the ordinance, it may be drawn in the form of a resolution. If then passed with all the formalities of a regular ordinance, it will be in effect an ordinance. The substance of an ordinance must be present, and no step omitted. A mere temporary or informal motion can never amount to an ordinance.

THE TITLE.

Generally, the statutes, or charter, by which power is given to enact ordinances, provide that the title shall clearly express the nature of the ordinances, or that the ordinance shall cover one subject only, which shall be expressed in its title.

If the title of an ordinance fairly gives notice of its subject matter, it is sufficient; it need not be a complete index to the contents. Esling's App., 189 Pa. St., 205.

PENALTY.

An ordinance is entirely inoperative that contains no penalty clause. After the act has been declared a misdemeanor, some provision must be made, in the same enactment, conferring jurisdiction on the municipal court and decreeing a definite penalty. The magistrate has no power to fix the penalty. He can only follow the express provision of the ordinance.

DEFINITENESS AS TO PENALTY.

As will be seen later on, there is some disagreement in the decided cases as to whether the penalty must be named to a certainty, or whether certain maximum limits may be set, within which the court may exercise its discretion. The better rule seems to be that it is definite enough to set limits to the amount of the fine that may be lawfully exacted, or the length of the imprisonment that may be inflicted. All ordinances of this character should be drawn by the City Solicitor.

LICENSE ORDINANCES.

An ordinance requiring a license should specify the persons to issue it, the amount to be paid, the time and manner of payment, its duration, and such other requirements as it may be deemed

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necessary to prescribe, for as little discretion as possible should be reposed in the ministerial agent who issues the license. Ordinances of the character originate in the Common Council and should be drawn by the City Solicitor.

ORDINANCES AGAINST NUISANCES.

Under power to prevent or abate nuisances, the ordinance need not declare the thing or class of things ordained against to be nuisances. The ordinance need not show on its face that its subject matter is within the terms of the power. Thus, under power to prevent the depositing of filth in water channels, an ordinance prohibiting such deposits in a designated river need not declare that that particular river is a water channel.

THE RECORD OF COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS AS EVIDENCE.

Some provision is generally made for keeping a record of the acts and proceedings of every local legislative body. A record so kept and duly identified is the only proper method of proving those acts, unless express provision is made for some other method. Where there is a record book, as a rule, parol or extrinsic evidence is inadmissible for the purpose of proving ordinances.

It is the best evidence. The record is conclusive as to all its recitals, and if it is silent as to the taking of some necessary step, compliance with the requirement can not be shown by supplementary extrinsic evidence. Thus, the City Clerk's attestation on the record of the date of the Mayor's approval can not be contradicted by parol evidence. The local court of Pittsburg once held, though certainly contrary to all authority, that the provision for a record is only directory, that the passage of an ordinance could be proved outside of the record and a prosecution thus sustained.

RESOLUTIONS.

An ordinance of a municipal corporation may be in the form of a resolution and still be valid, provided that its enactment and promulgation is accompanied by all the solemnities and formalities prescribed by law for the passage of ordinances. But in all cases where the charter or statute which gives powers of local regulation makes use of the word ordinance in directing the method in which those powers are to be exercised the word is construed to be used in its legal signification and the direction is imperative. The powers can only be exercised by ordinance in form as well as effect. Where ordinances are

specified, resolutions are not considered as their equivalents.

A resolution is a less formal act than an ordinance. All legislative acts of a municipal corporation which are to have continuing force and effect, and which are to constitute regulations of local matters until repealed or supplanted, are permanent in their nature and must be expressed in the form of ordinances. But municipal corporations have many other acts to perform of a quasi-legislative nature which are purely temporary in their effect. Such are its assents to acts of a private citizen which affect the property or rights of the public temporarily, the granting of licenses for special purposes, the execution of contracts, the acceptance of proposals and the declaration of its intention to undertake some public improvement. All acts of that temporary character which neither command nor prohibit anything that the public at large can do, may, in the absence of any specific direction, be performed by resolution as well as by ordinance. In fact resolutions are the more proper, although an ordinance would be as effective. As a rule, all matters upon which the Council wishes to legislate must be put in the form of an ordinance, and all acts that are done in its ministerial capacity

may be in the form of resolutions. Of course, if any other mode is prescribed it must be closely adhered to. Resolutions are not subject to the formalities prescribed for the enactment of ordinances, unless specifically directed. It is held that concurrent and original resolutions are not by-laws within the meaning of the statute, and that the court has no jurisdiction to set them aside. If they are illegal, they are simply void and the corporation renders itself liable to an action for damages at the hands of anyone who is thereby injured.*

RESOLUTIONS

Are special and temporary, applicable only to a single matter of passing moment; ordinances are permanent regulations, applicable to all states of fact thereafter arising within the scope of its provisions.†

WHAT ARE NUISANCES.

The following things have been held to be nuisances and properly prohibited by ordinance: Exposing articles for sale that are in a condition

* *Horr and Bemis*, 194—*Caesar v. Cartwright*, 12 U. C. Q. B., 341.

† *Kempner v. Commonwealth*, 40 Pa. St., 124.

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unfit for use; depositing rubbish except in places designated by the Board of Health or health officer; smoke from chimneys; houses of ill-fame; swine running at large in the streets; growing rice within city limits; keeping swine.

WHAT ARE NOT NUISANCES PER SE.

Many things that are not nuisances per se may become nuisances under special circumstances. Such are a blacksmith's shop; a cornice projecting over the street; keeping cows in stables in close proximity to dwelling houses; burning lime; cemeteries.

In order to make this class of things nuisances it must appear that they cause some actual inconvenience or discomfort, or some actual damage to life or health.

The consideration of what acts amount to nuisances is one involving too much space to be treated at length. Reference must be made to the text-books on that subject.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

PASSAGE OF ORDINANCE.

No ordinance shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either branch as to change its original purpose.

No ordinance can be considered unless referred to a joint or separate committee, returned therefrom and printed for the use of the members, and no ordinance except the General Appropriation Ordinance, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

Every ordinance shall be read at length in each branch; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the ordinance, and no ordinance shall be passed finally in either branch upon the same day on which it was introduced or reported. On its final passage the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and no ordinance shall be passed finally unless a majority of the members

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elected to each branch be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

No amendment to an ordinance by one branch shall be concurred in by the other, or report of conference committee adopted by either branch unless by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays and recorded as above.—Article IV, Secs. 2, 3, and 4, Act May 23, 1889, and the Act of May 16, 1901.

To pass an ordinance or resolution over the veto of the Mayor requires seven affirmative votes in the Select and fourteen in the Common Councils, taken by yeas and nays.—Sec. 7, Art VI, Act May 23, 1889.

The Mayor may veto any item or items in an appropriation ordinance, and such item or items shall be void unless passed over the veto as above.—Sec. 7, Art. VI, Act May 23, 1889.

The words *ordinance* and *by-law* are synonymous, the former being a professional term adopted to denote the by-laws adopted by municipal corporations. Ordinances prescribe a permanent rule of conduct or government. A *resolution* is of a less formal character, and is preferable when it is desired to express some order of the Council of special or temporary character,

because it may be more speedily passed than an ordinance.

Legislative acts, such as define rules of conduct to be observed by the people, as are applicable to all states of fact, or relate to matters which have a general or continuing force and effect should be expressed in the form of ordinances; but ministerial* acts such as give form and direction to the transaction of business, as define a mode of procedure in special cases, or as are applicable only to a single passing affair on which the law is silent as to procedure, should be passed in the form of a resolution; but where a statute declares that a specified action shall be by ordinance it is imperative.—Dillon, Sec. 244, and H. & B., Sec. 70, 210.

Where the decision of a matter is left to the Council by law and the law is silent as to the mode of action it may be either by resolution or ordinance.

SESSIONS OF COUNCIL PUBLIC.

The sessions of Councils shall be public, and a majority of each branch shall constitute a quo-

* Ministerial offices are those which give the officer no power to judge of the matter to be done, and requires him to obey the mandates of a superior.—2 Bouv. Law Dictionary.

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rum, but a less number may adjourn from time to time, shall have power to compel the attendance of absent members under such regulations and penalties as may be prescribed by ordinance or rule.—Sec. 4, Art. VI, Act May 23, 1889.

MAY TRANSACT BUSINESS IN JOINT SESSION.

“Councils may by concurrent resolution meet in joint session for the transaction of general business except the passage of ordinances. No joint session shall be valid unless a quorum of each branch be present, and when the yeas and nays are demanded by any member the votes of a majority of each branch shall be necessary to the decision of a question.”—Sec. 11, Art. VI, Act May 23, 1889.

WHEN THE YEAS AND NAYS ARE REQUIRED.

On the final passage of ordinances; adoption of report of a conference committee; concurrence in an amendment to an ordinance, and passage of bill over the Mayor's veto, the vote must be by yeas and nays.—Secs. 3 and 4, Art. IV, and Sec. 7, Art. VI, Act May 23, 1889.

In the election or removal of any officer the vote must be by yeas and nays.—Sec. 23, Act May 23, 1874.

**SALARIES CANNOT BE CHANGED DURING THE
TERM.**

No ordinance shall be passed increasing or diminishing the salary or compensation of any officer after his election or appointment.—Sec. 3, Art. V, Act May 23, 1889, and Sec. 13, Art. III, Const.

RECONSIDERING A VOTE.

At any time before the rights of third persons have attached, a Council may, if consistent with its rules of action, rescind previous votes and orders.—Dillon on Municipal Corporations, Sec. 228.

AN APPOINTMENT CANNOT BE RECONSIDERED.

If a power of appointment has been once exercised, it cannot be lawfully reconsidered and defeated.—Horr and Bemis, Sec. 46.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A COUNCILMAN.

Members of the Select Council in cities of the third class shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and members of the Common Council twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of the districts which they respectively

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represent one year next before their term of service. Members of the Select Council shall be elected for the term of four years, and members of the Common Council for the term of two years.—Extract from Art. VI, Sec. 1, of the Act May 23, 1889.

SALARIES MUST BE FIXED BY ORDINANCE.

The Councils shall prescribe by ordinance the number, duties and compensation of officers and employes of the city, and no payment shall be made from the city treasury, or be in any way authorized, to any person except an officer or employe elected or appointed in pursuance to law; and no ordinance shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any officer, agent or contractor, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the city without previous authority of law, and any officer drawing or countersigning any warrant, or passing any voucher for the same, or paying the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.—Sec. 5, Art. IV, Act May 23, 1889.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

A motion to adjourn simply takes place of all others, for otherwise the Council might be kept sitting against its will and indefinitely. Yet this motion cannot be received after another question is actually put and while the Council is engaged in voting.

MEMBERS TO BE RESPECTFUL.

Nothing gives to a legislative body more character for order and decorum, and impresses the mind of a spectator with respect for the place he is in, and the necessity for proper decorum on his part, than the dignity of the member who rises to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the Council. If they jump up and cry out, "Mr. President," as though he were merely the president of a noisy and turbulent town meeting of some political party, they exhibit want of dignity themselves, and ought not to complain when unauthorized liberties are taken by those who are lookers on.

When a member rises to address the Chair and says "Mr. President," he ought then to immediately proceed with the remarks he intends to make, or the matters he intends to communicate, but should wait until he is recognized by the

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President, saying, "The gentleman from ——— ward." This recognition informs him that he is not only entitled to the floor, but that the Council is ready to hear what he has to communicate.

One of the most essential matters in debate is for the members to confine themselves strictly to the subject under consideration. Wandering from one subject to another, if introducing irrelevant matter, consumes the time of the Council and leads often to very unpleasant results. Not one-half of the time now taken up in debate, would be consumed, if the question before the Council was fairly discussed on its own merits, without debating matters having no connection with it.

The general Rule is, the member first up is entitled to the floor, and this is to be determined by the President. But there are exceptions to this Rule. If the member rises to a matter of privilege or order, he is entitled to be heard first in preference to other members, and so, also, the original mover of a proposition. But if a member makes a motion, which takes precedence of the original motion, he is not thereby entitled to be heard first; as for example, if one member moves, "That the Council do adjourn until to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock," and another member moves to amend this motion, by striking out the

word "eleven" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten," the mover of the amendment is not entitled to be heard in preference to the mover of the original proposition, although the second motion takes precedence in the action of the Council. But the mover of a proposition must do no act which indicates to the Council an indifference to his right first to address the Council, otherwise he will forfeit it.

In reference to personal reflections, the Rule declares they should be avoided. If it be disorderly to speak on any other topic than that before the Council, how much more so is it for a member to digress for the purpose of attacking the person of another member? Such a course disturbs the harmony, order and decorum of a legislative body, and destroys the confidence which the public should place in the acts of their representatives.

Personality in debate is an offence, not only against the individual member attacked, but it is an offence against the Council, and whenever and by whomsoever indulged in, it is due to the dignity of the Council, that the offender should be made to retract the offensive expression, or make such satisfaction to the Council as may be deemed proper and necessary, for a legislative hall is not

the place for members to vilify and abuse one another with impunity.

CENSURE OF THE HOUSE.

If a member renders himself liable to the censure of the House, and it becomes necessary to enforce it, the offender is brought before the President's stand and there censured and reprimanded for his conduct. When this is the result of disorderly conduct, certainly no member would willingly seek to endure it. However wrong the member may suppose the Council to have acted in his case, he should, nevertheless, before it be too late, bow in submission to the will of the majority, and thus relieve himself from the odium which a vain effort to resist authority would entail upon him.

SPEAKING.

If a member, having spoken twice on the same subject, rises to speak the third time, he may at once be called to order by the President, or a member through him, and it is then the duty of the member desiring again to speak, to ask leave of the Council. He cannot proceed until the leave is granted. If he declines to ask the leave

himself, any member may ask it for him, and if granted, he is allowed to proceed.

In discussing a question, a member is confined to the question before the Council, and on it he can speak but twice. When the question is changed he is not precluded from speaking twice more, but it must be on the question as changed. If the motion be to postpone the consideration of the bill indefinitely, the whole merits of the bill come up, and the member is allowed to discuss not only the principles involved in it, but each individual section, to show that it ought or ought not to receive the attention of the House.

DEBATING A QUESTION.

In debating a question, if it should be necessary to refer to something said by a member who had already spoken to the question, he cannot be referred to by name, but as "the gentleman from ——— ward," or "as the gentleman on the other side of the Council." If a member, in debate, transgresses the Rules, he may be called to order, by name, by the President, but not by a member. This is not done, however, except when a member persists in his conduct.

A member speaking to a question before the Council, and is interrupted by a call to order for

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a transgression of the Rules, he may ask in what particular he has done so. The particular being stated, he may refer to the President whether the call to order is proper or not. If the President sustains the call, and he persists in his course, without appealing, the President then calls him to order by his name. It is not usual for the President to call him to order by his name, in the first instance, but only when the member persists.

It might be asked whether a motion for adjournment can be made by one member while another is speaking. It cannot.

According to the strict rule of order no individual member of the Council has a right to put a question to any other member. He may move the Council that such a question be put by the President, and if the Council gives its permission, the question may be put accordingly. But in practice questions are ordinarily put by one member to another, being supposed however, to be put by the Council through the Chair, at the suggestion or on motion of such member.

PURPORT OF PETITIONS TO BE STATED.

Although a member is required to state the general purport of a petition when presenting it,

he is not thereby committed to the opinions expressed in it by the petitioners,

But if the petition be received, any other member has as much right and is as much under obligation to make motions for the purpose of proceeding further upon it, as the member by whom it was introduced.

A MOTION DEFINED.

A motion is defined to be a proposition made to the Council by a member, and seconded by another, that the Council do something, or order something to be done, or express an opinion with regard to some matter or thing. Every matter of business must be commenced and set in progress by means of a motion in the first instance, and must be carried forward at every stage of its progress, in the same manner.

Whenever a member desires to move a proposition to the Council, he must do it in a proper and respectful manner, by rising and addressing the Chair, as, "Mr. President, I move" (here state the proposition). Unless the motion is seconded by another member, the question of it cannot be put to the Council, and neither can it be stated by the President; but if there is a doubt

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as to whether the motion was seconded, the President usually asks, "Is the motion seconded?"

As every subject before the Council for consideration can only be determined upon a question put by the President, so also is it his duty to repeat the motion precisely as made by the mover, and put the question upon it distinctly in the form as laid down in the Rule; and it is not competent for the Council to proceed to other business, until that question is decided either in the affirmative or negative.

MOTIONS IN CONTRAVENTION.

Motions in contravention of a statute, or of the regular, special or particular orders of the Council, are objectionable, and so also if they are substantially the same with those already decided upon by the Council. In the latter case, a motion for the reconsideration of the vote had by the Council may be made, and this enables a vote to be had a second time upon the same proposition. In reference to motions for reconsideration, they will be treated of hereafter.

FORM OF MOTIONS.

As to the form of motions, they are generally expressed in the affirmative, though there is no

Rule which prevents a member from expressing them in a negative form. If the latter course should be adopted by a member in moving a proposition, and the Council should be equally divided, it is then carried in the affirmative, and the mover, by a tie vote, loses that which by a similar vote he would have gained by making the proposition affirmative in its character.

Motions are often made for the purpose of throwing ridicule or contempt on some other motion, or on the subject before the Council. No President should tolerate such motions, and the member indulging therein should at once be informed that he is out of order, and that his motion will be treated as a nullity.

MOTIONS PROPERLY MADE.

If a motion is made properly as to time, form and substance, and been seconded, it is the duty of the President, as has been said, to state it to the Council distinctly in order to its determination. And in stating it, he must do so by rising up from his chair and saying, "It has been moved and seconded" (here the motion will be stated)—If the motion should be one which is not debatable, or being so, no member desires to speak in reference to it, the President

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then adds, "Is the Council ready for the question?" This being answered in the affirmative, he proceeds to take the vote as indicated in the Rule.

The President having stated the motion to the Council, in putting the question he does not again state it, but merely says, "As many as are in favor of the motion, say Aye," and then the negative, "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say No." When the question is thus taken, and the result from the sound of the voices is doubtful, the President or any member may call for a division of the Council, and the vote is then taken as laid down in the Rule.

CALL FOR A DIVISION.

When a division of the Council is called for, and those who vote in the affirmative are requested to rise, they remain standing until the Clerk has numbered them, and the number announced by the President. Those who vote in the negative are then requested to rise, and they are numbered and the number announced. If the vote should be a very close one, and it is observed that a sufficient number of members refuse to vote, who, if voting, would turn the scale, the vote is followed by a call for the yeas

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and nays; but this call should be made before the decision of the President is announced on a division of the Council.

After debate on any question, the President should always re-state the question before the vote is had, to enable members to properly understand it.

When a motion has been made it is not to be put to the question or debate until it is seconded.

CALL FOR ADJOURNMENT.

A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion.

ADDRESSING THE CHAIR.

No motion can be made without rising and addressing the Chair.

When a motion is thus made and seconded, it is the duty of the President to state it to the Council in the precise terms in which it is moved.

MOTIONS OPEN FOR DEBATE.

A motion is open for debate until the voices in the negative have been given, and on a division of the Council, until the numbers which are the result of the division have been announced from

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the Chair:—and on a call of the yeas and nays, until the Clerk has proceeded to call the roll and at least one member has answered to his name.

If the President is unable to decide by the sound of the voices, he may put the question a second time, or even a third time before he declares his opinion.

MEMBER'S VOTE TO BE COUNTED.

The voice which a member gives is his vote, so if a member gives his voice with the ayes, and on a division goes with the noes, and this fact is brought to the notice of the President, he will direct the member's vote to be counted with the aye, unless the voice was given through mistake.

THE RIGHT OF A MEMBER.

If the Council acquiesces in the opinion of the President, that the ayes have it, or the noes have it, the question is said to be resolved in the affirmative or negative, as the case may be, but it is the right of any one member to dispute the fact and to have a division of the Council, provided he demands it within the proper time.

It is not competent for the party with whom the President declares to dispute his decision, for

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unless there were voices on the other side there would be in fact no other party to the question.

THE PRESIDENT TO DIRECT.

It is the duty of the President to give all directions that may be necessary for conducting the proceedings on a division in a proper manner as well as to decide all points of order that may arise.

UNPARLIAMENTARY.

It is very unparliamentary to divide the Council for the sake of a division only, as it is also to call for a division before the sense of the Council on the question has been taken by the voices.

MOTION TO BE WRITTEN.

If the President, or any two members, require it, a motion shall be written.

It may be withdrawn by the mover and seconder before amendment or decision, and if withdrawn the proceedings had thereon shall be expunged from the Journal.

The first part of this relates to such motions as embrace propositions of more than ordinary character, for it is not usual to demand that motions to adjourn, for the previous question, the

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re-commitment or postponement of a bill under consideration, etc., should be written. If a member who intends to move a proposition to the Council, labors under some infirmity which prevents him from writing, he may dictate the words of his motion to the Clerk, and have them written down by him.

WHEN A MOTION IS MADE.

When a motion is made by a member, which is irregular, either as to form or substance, or as to the time when it is made, the irregularity may be pointed out to the member by the President, of his own motion, and then the mover may withdraw it, or so modify it as to render it unobjectionable. And by the practice in this State, if another member proposes an amendment to the motion, the mover of the original motion may accept it as a modification, and thus save the necessity of a withdrawal for correction.

RIGHT OF WITHDRAWAL.

Members will bear in mind that in regard to the right of withdrawal a mere motion is not to be confounded with a resolution, for while the right to withdraw a motion before amendment or decision, is clearly expressed in the Rule, not-

withstanding the motion is in possession of the Council, the right to withdraw a resolution does not exist after the Council has come into possession of it, because it requires a vote of the Council to come into its possession, and this vote must be recorded on the Journal.

A motion, to come into possession of the Council, is only required to be stated by the President, and therefore there is nothing to expunge but the name of the member and the motion he has made.

RIGHT TO EXPUNGE.

The Council clearly possesses the right to expunge from the Journal any part of its proceedings, by unanimous consent, but this must be done in a proper manner, and not by a mere direction to a Clerk, and contained in a Rule. In proceedings relative to expunging matter from the Journal, a specific direction is given of how it is to be done, whether by an actual obliteration of the obnoxious passages—by drawing black lines across and around them, or by an erasure in the original copy. The word expunged used in this Rule, has no reference to such proceedings, but merely when a motion is withdrawn, no notice shall be taken of it by the Clerk on the Journal. It has been the practice in this State, if a motion

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is made, and during the debate thereon the Council adjourns, the mover, when the Council again resumes the question, withdraws it, for the Clerk to note the withdrawal, and leave the proceedings previously had thereon stand upon the Journal.

MOTIONS IN WRITING.

A motion is to be put in writing if the Council or President requires it, and must be read to the Council by the President, as often as any member desires it for his information.

The parliamentary principle in regard to the withdrawal or modification of motions, is, that when a motion has been once stated by the President, the mover has no control over it whatever, but this is now obviated, for although the Rule does not contain the word "modification," the right to modify is a consequence of the right to withdraw, and may be exercised whenever the latter is allowable.

Although there is no Rule which directs how or in what manner amendments may be made to any proposition submitted to the Council for its consideration, or bills reported by committees, yet it is deemed necessary in this place, and while treating of motions, to give such instructions as are

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proper in regard to motions for amendments, and as are derived from those general principles regulating them, which operate in every legislative body.

AMENDMENT.

The term amendment, says Mr. Cushing, is used to denote any alteration, which may be proposed or adopted with a view to render a motion conformable to the sense or will of the Council, and according to parliamentary phraseology, a proposition may be amended as well to defeat it entirely, as to promote the object which the mover of the proposition had in view, and a motion for one kind of proceeding may be amended so as to make it a motion for another and very different kind of proceeding.

SUSCEPTIBLE OF AMENDMENT.

If a motion is submitted to the Council for consideration, and is susceptible of amendment, the amendment is effected either by inserting or adding certain words—by leaving out certain words—or by leaving out certain words and inserting or adding others; and if the proposition consists of several sections or resolutions, the rule is to begin at the beginning and amend each section or resolution as it comes up for consideration.

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Every amendment which can be proposed is itself susceptible of amendment, but an amendment to an amendment is not. If an amendment to an amendment is of such a character, that further amendment is rendered necessary, it would better comport with the will of the Council, to reject the amendment to the amendment as offered and then submit it in the form in which the Council desires to adopt it.

CANNOT BE ALTERED OR AMENDED.

Whatever is agreed to by the Council, either adopting or rejecting a proposed amendment, cannot afterwards be altered or amended, and whatever is disagreed to by the Council cannot afterwards be moved again; and no subject different from that under consideration, can be admitted under color of an amendment.

ALTER NATURE OF PROPOSITION.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition, and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition by making it be as a sense different from what it was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves.

A vote against striking out part of a bill, is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form.

When an amendment is proposed by the insertion or addition of certain words, the proposed amendment may itself be amended in three different ways: namely, by leaving out a part, or by inserting, or by leaving out and inserting.

DIVISION OF QUESTIONS.

Originally, when a motion consisted of two or more distinct parts, in order to get a vote upon each part separately, it required a motion for a division of the question. The Rule, as above stated, obviates the necessity for a motion for this purpose, and gives to any member the right to call for a division. In calling for a division of a question, the member merely rises and says: "Mr. President, I call for a division of the question." The President then asks: "Will the gentleman from —— ward please state in what manner he wishes the question divided?" It is then the duty of the member to state the division he desires; but if the division as stated by him is improper, he will be overruled by the President or the Council, and the President, subject to the decision of the Council, may decide whether the proposition is susceptible of division.

OF ADJOURNMENT.

The idea prevailed, and does yet, to some extent, that because the Rule declares a motion to adjourn always in order, therefore it could be made at any time. The exception mentioned in the Rule was forgotten, and only the first part of it remembered. When the Council is voting on another question, the motion cannot be entertained, because it is impossible for the Council to vote on two questions at the same time. And if a member be addressing the Council, it cannot be entertained, because the member making the motion must obtain the floor to do so, which he cannot do until the member speaking has closed his remarks, or gives way to allow the motion to be made.

If a motion to adjourn be made, and decided in the negative, it cannot be immediately followed by another motion to adjourn. Some business must intervene between the motions. Were this not the case, a factious minority might prevent the transaction of any public business at all.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

The object of a call for the previous question, is to bring the Council to direct vote upon the main question, and before the adoption of Rule

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XXII, if the previous question was called and sustained, amendments as well as amendments to amendments, and all other motions made in relation to the business in which the Council was engaged, were cut off, and the Council brought to a direct vote on the main question. For example, suppose the question before the Council to be on the first section of a bill, and an amendment had been offered, to which also an amendment was submitted, and a motion made to postpone the further consideration of the whole subject for the present, which was followed by a motion for indefinite postponement, and then the previous question was called and sustained, all these motions were cut off, and the Council brought at once to a vote on the first section of the bill. But since the Rule has been adopted, amendments and amendments to amendments have been excepted, and now when the previous question is called for and sustained, the vote is had first upon the amendment to the amendment, then on the amendment, and then on the main question.

A MEMBER DURING DEBATE.

When a member, during debate or at any other time, desires, by means of the previous question,

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to bring the Council to a vote on the main question, he rises in his place and says, "Mr. President, I call the previous question." The President then says, "Is the call seconded?" If eleven other members rise in their places and second the call, the President says, "The call is seconded, the Clerk will take down the names of the members." The Clerk will then write down the names of the members, commencing always with the member making the call, and afterwards read over the names, so that if any mistake has occurred, it may be at once corrected. This being done, the President says, "Shall the main question be now put?" The response being "Aye," he then puts the question, that is, whether, "the main question shall be now put," regularly like any other, and if it is carried in the affirmative, no motion of any kind, or debate, can be entertained until the main question is decided. If the Council should refuse to order the main question to be now put, the practice in this State is to allow the same proceedings to be had on the question upon which the previous question was called, as though no such call had been made; but it must be remembered that if the previous question passes in the negative, it cannot be again called during the pendency of the same question, on the same day

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on which it was first called, although the Senate in 1844 decided differently. For example, if the question before the House was, "Will the House agree to the first section of the bill?" and while this question was being debated, the previous question was called for and not sustained, the debate would continue, if need be, for the whole sitting; but should it not continue, a vote would be had on the main question, notwithstanding it was on the same day. In Congress a refusal of the House to order the main question to be now put, postpones the main question until the next sitting day, or to a day or time when such business is again in order.

The previous question lasts only until the main question is reached and decided, and this main question is ordinarily the first question moved on a given subject. Thus, if a bill be upon its second reading, and the question before the Council is on the first section, that is the main question; and the previous question extends no further than to that question, and there it exhausts itself.

The previous question may be withdrawn by the mover, but after it is once seconded by the requisite number of members, the power to withdraw is gone, unless a majority of the Council agrees to it. If the Council decides that "the main

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question shall be now put," the vote had on this question may be reconsidered, provided a motion therefor is made before the Council proceeds to take a vote on the class of questions not cut off by the operation of the previous question, as amendments and commitments to the committee of the whole.

When any question is before the Council, any member may move a previous question, "Whether the main question shall be now put." If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak anything further to it, either to add or alter.

COMMITMENT.

A motion for commitment has the effect of removing the business from before the Council to a committee, and this may be either for examination into the merits of it, or to put into form, or for amendment. The reader will observe, that if the Council is engaged in any business, and a motion should be made to postpone it, a motion for commitment cannot be entertained while that is pending, neither can a motion to amend, or decision on the original subject, be had, while a motion to commit is pending.

If the subject had been once before in the hands

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of a committee, and it is sought again to refer it to the same committee, the motion is then to re-commit, and motions for commitment and re-commitment may be accompanied with such instructions as the Council may deem necessary at the time.

RESTRICTIONS

APPLICABLE TO COUNCILMEN AND CITY OFFICERS.

Councilmen or city officers must not be interested directly or indirectly in city contracts, nor furnish material or labor therefor.

They must not use city property for purposes of private gain.

Bribery or attempted bribery, in any form, of members of Councils, is punishable by a heavy penalty.

"No member of Council, or other city officer, can become surety for any city official, agent or contractor without incurring the penalty of forfeiture of office, and fine not exceeding five hundred dollars."—Act of May 23, 1889.

"No member of Council shall be eligible to any office, employment or agency, directly or indirectly chosen by Councils, or either branch of them, during the term for which he shall have been elected to Council."

"Whenever, by the requirements of any law, a particular residence is a necessary qualification for the election or appointment of any office, a re-

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removal from such residence shall operate as a forfeiture of the office."

No Councilman shall vote on any measure in which he shall have a personal or private interest.

Members of Councils and city officers are prohibited by Act of May, 1889, from discounting city warrants.

INCOMPATIBLE OFFICES.

"No member of Council of any city shall be eligible to any office, employment or agency directly chosen by Councils, or either branch of them, during the term for which he shall have been elected to Council." A member of Council cannot hold any other city or county office in the choice of the people, or be a member of the State Legislature while serving as Councilman.—Act May 15, 1874.

No officer of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, except notaries public, or officers of the militia, nor any municipal or county officer or employe of the city or any department thereof, shall serve as a member of Councils during his continuance in such office or employment.—Sec. 1, Art. IV, Act May 23, 1889.

RELATING TO CONTRACTS.

"Every contract involving an appropriation of money shall designate the item of appropriation on which it is founded, and the estimated amount of the expenditure thereunder shall be charged against such item and so certified by the controller on the contract, before it shall take effect as a contract, and the payment required by such contract shall be made from the fund appropriated therefor."—Sec. 5, Art. IX, Act May, 1889.

CORRUPT SOLICITATION.

Section 1, of the Act of April 29, 1874, P. L., 115: Any person or persons who shall directly or indirectly by offer or promise of money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial or thing of value or who shall by threats or intimidation endeavor to influence any member of the General Assembly, State, county, election, municipal or other public officer, in the discharge, performance or non-performance of any act, duty or obligation pertaining to such office, shall be guilty of the offense of corrupt solicitation and liable to indictment for a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and to undergo imprison-

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ment not exceeding two years at the discretion of the court.

Section 2. Any occupation or practice of solicitation of the members of either house of the General Assembly or of public officers of the State or of any municipal division thereof, to influence their official action, shall be deemed a misdemeanor and any person convicted thereof shall be punished as provided by the preceding section: Provided, That any open address upon or explanation of any measure or question before either house of the General Assembly, or any committee or member thereof, or before any municipal Council or board or committee thereof, or before any public officials, shall not be held to be solicitations within the meaning of this section.

Respectfully,

CHAS. A. MILLER,
City Clerk.

JOINT RULES

RULE 1. The Joint Conventions and the Joint Sessions shall be presided over by the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils. In the absence of the President of the Select Council the President of the Common Council shall preside. In the absence of both Presidents the President Pro Tem. of the Select Council shall preside. The Clerks of Select and Common Councils shall be Clerks of the Joint Conventions and Joint Sessions.

RULE 2. All standing committees of the Select and Common Councils shall be Joint Standing Committees.

RULE 3. The Chairman of the Joint Finance, Appropriation, Ways and Means and Printing, and of the Water and Light Committees shall be elected from the members of the Select Council Committees, and the Chairman of the Joint Committees on Fire, Fire Alarm, Police, Police Alarm, Building and City Property, and Streets, Sewers, Bridges, Parks and Corporations shall be elected

Joint Rules

from the members of the Common Council Committees.

RULE 4. All Joint Sessions and Joint Conventions shall be held in the Common Council chamber whenever directed by Councils by concurrent resolution.

RULE 5. When one Council shall request a conference on any ordinance, bill or measure, and appoint a committee for that purpose and the other Council shall also appoint a like committee, to confer, such conference shall be held on or before the next succeeding stated meeting of Councils at such place as may be designated by the committee. The committee shall be composed of three members from each Council who voted in the majority on the point or points of difference, but shall have no control over any part of the ordinance, bill or measure except those upon which a difference exists between the two Councils. Reports of Committees of Conference shall be adopted in either branch by a yea and nay vote of a majority of the members elected thereto and the adoption of such report shall be the final passage of the ordinance, bill or measure.

RULE 6. All ordinances granting franchises must be presented at a regular semi-monthly meeting of Councils, reported from committee at

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a regular session and passed through the regular readings at regular semi-monthly meetings of Councils, and no ordinances of this character can be hastened by holding special sessions for the purpose of railroading them through.

RULE 7. When a vote shall have been taken by the Clerks they shall call the roll of their respective Councils in alphabetical order beginning with the Select Council.

RULE 8. No business shall be transacted in a Joint Session except such as shall have been previously agreed upon by concurrent resolution.

RULE 9. In case an appeal is made from the decision of the President of the Select Council, when he is acting as President of the Joint Session, the appeal shall be placed before the Joint Session by the President of the Common Council.

RULE 10. The standing rules of Councils meeting in separate sessions, shall, whenever practicable and not inconsistent with the foregoing rules, apply to the Joint Session.

RULE 11. No ordinance shall be passed by Councils except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either branch so as to change its original purpose.

RULE 12. Every bill in the nature of an ordi-

Joint Rules

nance shall receive three separate readings, the first reading by its title; the second reading by sections, reading the title last and the third reading by its title. If there are no amendments on second reading the ordinance may be passed second and third readings and final passage on the same evening; but if amended, must be laid over for reprinting and third reading; but an ordinance which passed second reading as amended can be further considered at an adjourned meeting of that meeting.

RULE 13. No ordinance can be considered unless read in place by a member of Council and referred to a joint or separate committee, returned therefrom and printed for the use of the members. The reference of an ordinance to a committee shall be deemed to mean a reference to a joint committee on the subject, unless otherwise ordered by Councils.

RULE 14. When an ordinance is referred to a joint committee by either branch of Councils, such joint committee shall report the same back to the branch in which it originated, and when the ordinance has passed the said branch of Councils in which it was originally read in place,

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it shall be sent to the other branch of Councils, which may proceed to consider it and finally pass the same, without any further reference to committee.

RULE 15. No ordinance shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title; and every ordinance shall be read at length, and all amendments made thereto shall be printed in italic type and all strikeouts shall be enclosed in heavy brackets, and no ordinance shall be passed finally in either branch upon the same day in which it is introduced or reported.

RULE 16. No ordinance or resolution which upon the final passage has been negatived, and a motion to reconsider has been negatived, or if carried and the ordinance voted upon the second time and defeated, or one which is substantially the same, can be introduced in either branch during the legislative year in which the negative action was taken.

RULE 17. No joint rules shall be altered or amended or dispensed with except by concurrent resolution and by the vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of Councils.

Joint Rules

Passed by the Select and Common Councils in
Joint Session assembled, March 19, 1906.

CHAS. H. BERNHEISEL,

CHAS. C. STEINER,

Presidents of the Joint Session.

Attest:

J. HERMAN KNISELY,

CHAS. A. MILLER,

Clerks.

RULES

OF THE

Select and Common
Councils

OF THE

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PA.

CHAS. A. MILLER,
City Clerk

Select Council Rules

THE PRESIDENT'S DUTIES.

I. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Council stands adjourned, when he shall call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the Journal of the preceding meeting to be read, which the Council shall have power to correct.

ORDER AND DECORUM.

II. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflection, and confine members to the question under consideration.

DECISIONS AND APPEALS.

III. He shall decide all questions of order, which decisions shall be final unless two members enter an appeal to Council, which shall be decided without debate.

VOTING AND DEBATING.

IV. He shall be entitled to vote on all questions, but shall not participate in debate without

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first having left the chair, after designation of a member who shall act in his stead.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

V. He shall appoint all committees, unless it be otherwise ordered by Council.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

VI. He shall call special meetings whenever a majority of members of Council shall request him in writing so to do, and the clerk shall insert in the notice of said special meetings the object or objects for which the same are ordered, and Council shall not be competent to transact at such meetings any business other than that specifically mentioned in said call.

DIRECTION OF CHAMBER.

VII. He shall have a general direction of the Council chamber. He may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment except when the President obtains leave of absence, in which case he may depute a member as President *pro tempore* during such leave.

JOURNALIZATION, ETC.

VIII. The clerk shall keep a Journal of all the

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transactions of Council, and certify all messages to the Common Council.

PRINTING RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

IX. When any ordinance, resolution or report is directed to be printed by an order of Council, the clerk shall forthwith carry this order into execution, and shall furnish the chairman of committees with copies of resolutions whenever applied to, and with such other papers as may be necessary whenever the same may be called for.

MOTIONS TO BE JOURNALIZED.

X. Every motion shall be entered on the Journal, together with the name of the member making the same, unless it shall be subsequently withdrawn.

IN ABSENCE OF QUORUM.

XI. If a quorum of members do not attend within half an hour after the time appointed for the meeting, the members present may adjourn to another day, the clerk inserting names of those present on the Journal; but if a quorum attend, the order of business shall be as follows:

ORDER OF BUSINESS—STATED MEETINGS.

XII. The order of business shall be:

First—Call to order.

Second—Calling of the Roll.

Third—Reading the Journal of previous and special meetings.

Fourth—Report of City Treasurer.

Fifth—Communications.

Sixth—Receiving petitions from members and referring same to appropriate committees.

Seventh—Receiving reports of committees, which shall be called for by the President according to the order of committees.

Eighth—Receiving reports of special committees.

Ninth—Reading of ordinances in place and reference of the same.

Tenth—Reading ordinances first time.

Eleventh—Consideration of ordinances on second and third reading.

Twelfth—Business from the Common Council.

Thirteenth—New Business.

Fourteenth—Unfinished business.

Fifteenth—Resolutions.

Sixteenth—Adjournment.

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**MEMBERS NOT TO SPEAK MORE THAN TWICE NOR
LONGER THAN FIVE MINUTES, ETC.**

XIII. A member speaking shall address the President, and when presenting a paper shall first state the purport thereof. No member shall speak more than twice, nor longer than five minutes at a time, on any question without unanimous permission of Council, nor shall any member be interrupted while speaking, except by a call to order by the President, or by a member through the President, or by a member rising to explain.

MOTIONS, DISPOSITION OF.

XIV. When a motion is made and seconded it shall, before debate, be stated by the President; every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President or any member require it, but the motion may be withdrawn by the member making the same before amendment, postponement, or order to lie on the table.

MOTIONS, HOW THEY MAY BE ENTERTAINED.

XV. When a question is under consideration, no motion shall be entertained, except for—

1. Adjournment.
2. To lay on the table.
3. To postpone.

4. For commitment.

5. For amendment.

These questions shall have preference in the order in which they are above mentioned; and the first three shall be decided without debate; a motion to lay on the table being agreed to it shall place the subject in the order of unfinished business; an indefinite postponement shall be equivalent to a rejection.

INCONSISTENT AMENDMENTS.

XVI. No amendment shall be entertained which destroys the general sense of the original section, clause, or paragraph.

MOTIONS TO ADJOURN, WHEN NOT IN ORDER.

XVII. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, excepting when a member has the floor, or pending a call of the yeas and nays, and shall be decided without debate.

DIVISIONS OF QUESTIONS, MOTIONS TO STRIKE OUT ETC.

XVIII. Any member may call for a division of a question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that if one be taken away the remainder may stand entire for decision

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of the Council. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible. But a motion to strike out, being lost, shall preclude neither amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

RECONSIDERATION.

XIX. Members in the majority only, or, when the Council has been equally divided, those who voted in the negative, shall move the reconsideration of any question or vote which may have been determined, and no question shall be reconsidered more than once; but no motion for reconsideration shall be received after the expiration of thirty days from such determination. A motion to reconsider shall be decided without debate.

REASONS FOR VOTING.

XX. Any member shall have the privilege of stating his reason for voting on any question, and shall be entitled to have the same recorded in the Journal, if he shall so desire.

YEAS AND NAYS, CHANGING VOTE, ETC.

XXI. On a call of the yeas and nays the clerk shall read the names of the members after they have voted, and no member shall be permitted to change his vote, unless he at the time, and before

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the result is announced, declares that he voted under a misapprehension of the question. Members not present may have their names recorded at any time before the result is finally announced.

**MEMBERS NOT PERMITTED TO RECORD VOTES IN
CERTAIN CASES.**

XXII. No member shall be permitted to record his vote who refuses to vote when his name is first called by the clerk, if he is in the Council Chamber when his name is called; and if he is without the Council Chamber when his name is called, he shall not be permitted to record his vote, unless he assures the Council he did not leave for the purpose of avoiding a vote.

MEMBERS TO VOTE FROM THEIR SEATS.

XXIII. No member shall be permitted to address the chair or vote unless he be in his seat.

THE PRESIDENT TO VOTE LAST.

XXIV. On all questions the President shall vote last.

**MOTIONS TO CONSIDER ORDINANCES, ETC., NOT
DEBATABLE.**

XXV. A motion to proceed to the consideration

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of an ordinance or other subject shall be decided without debate or amendment.

XXVI. All ordinances must be read in place and referred to committees.

ORDINANCES TO RECEIVE THREE READINGS.

XXVII. Every ordinance must be read at length prior to final passage, as follows:

FIRST—The first time after the same shall have been printed (and placed on the desks of the members).

SECOND—The second time at the next stated meeting of Council, or at a special meeting convened for the purpose of considering the same.

THIRD—The third and last time at the next state meeting or at a stated meeting convened for the purpose of considering the same.

No ordinance can be finally considered until all the amendments to the same have been printed and placed on the desks of the members.

Provided, That by consent of a majority of the members present any ordinance may be considered on second and third readings at the same meeting.

XXVIII. That when a bill has been ten days in the hands of a committee, after having been referred to them, a majority of votes shall be

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sufficient to discharge the committee from further consideration of the same.

ORDINANCES—FINAL PASSAGE, ETC.

XXIX. On final passage of bills the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of persons voting for or against the same be entered on the Journal, and a majority of the members elected be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

FILLING UP BLANKS.

XXX. On filling up blanks the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, greatest number and most distant day.

COMMITTEES, DUTIES OF MEMBERS AND
CHAIRMAN.

XXXI. Every member of a committee shall attend the call of the chairman, who shall be the first named person on such committee, and in case of his absence by sickness or other cause, the committee shall attend to call of the next person named on the committee.

SMOKING PROHIBITED.

XXXII. No smoking of tobacco shall be allowed within the chamber during the session of this Council.

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TWO-THIRDS REQUISITE TO DISPENSE WITH RULES.

XXXIII. The consent of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to dispense with any rule.

MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

XXXIV. The Council shall assemble for the transaction of business at seven-thirty o'clock p. m. on the first and third Mondays of every month, except July, August and September, when they shall meet on the first Monday in July, the last Monday in August and the last Monday in September, at the above hour; and it shall hold special meetings at such times as the president or any five members, in writing, shall request it, but when meetings shall be so called the Clerk shall insert in the notice the import of the business for which they are to convene.

QUORUM OF MEMBERS.

XXXV. A quorum shall consist of a majority of all the members of Council.

REPORTS TO BE IN WRITING.

XXXVI. All reports of committees shall be in writing: *Provided*, That the minority of a com-

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mittee may make report in writing setting forth the reasons of such dissent.

ABSENCE.

XXXVII. No member shall absent himself without first obtaining leave of Council.

PASSAGE OF ORDINANCES.

XXXVIII. No ordinance shall be passed through Council except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its final passage through either branch as to change its original purpose.

REFERENCE AND PRINTING.

XXXIX. No bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

TO CONTAIN BUT ONE SUBJECT.

XL. No bill shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

PUBLISHING RULES—CLERK TO FURNISH MEMBERS
WITH RULES.

XLI. The foregoing as adopted, shall be the rules of the Select Council of the City of Harris-

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burg until otherwise ordered, and shall be published in pamphlet form and delivered by the clerk to the members of this and the next succeeding Council within one month of the organization.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES, ETC.

XLII. Any committee may report upon any subject appropriately under their supervision, which may have been referred to them, by printed bill, and such bill shall be considered on its first reading when such report is made: *Provided*, That a copy of such printed bill shall be placed upon the desk of each member before it is called up.

Common Council Rules

THE PRESIDENT'S DUTIES.

1. The President, or in his absence a member chosen to preside during the meeting, shall take the chair at the hour named for the meeting, call the members to order and direct the clerk to call the roll, and if a majority of all the members are present (no member shall leave the chamber without leave from the President), he shall cause, except by the consent of Council, the readings of the journal of the previous meeting, which the Council shall have power to correct.

ORDER AND DECORUM.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections and confine members to the question under consideration.

DECISIONS AND APPEALS.

3. He shall be the judge of order and his decision shall be immediately submitted to, unless two members enter an appeal, which shall be in writing, and which shall be decided without debate.

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VOTING AND DEBATING.

4. He shall vote last upon all questions, but shall not take part in debate without having first left the chair, after designating a member who shall act in his stead.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

5. Finance, Appropriations, Ways and Means and Printing.

Fire, Fire Alarm, Police, Police Alarm, Building and City Property.

Railroads and Railways.

Sanitary Affairs.

Streets, Sewers, Bridges, Parks and Corporations.

Water and Light.

He shall also appoint all other committees unless otherwise ordered by Council. In the appointing of all standing committees and all special committees the President is hereby directed to give the minority party their proper representation upon the said committees.

6. He shall call special meetings of Councils whenever, in his opinion, public business may require it, or at the request of five members in writing; but when meetings shall be so called the

clerk shall insert in the notices the import of the business on which they are to convene.

HAVE DIRECTION OF CHAMBER.

7. He shall have a general direction of the Council Chamber. He may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except when the President obtains leave of absence, in which case he may depute a member as President *pro tempore* during such leave, which shall not be for more than two stated meetings.

DUTIES OF CLERK.

8. The Clerk shall have charge of and be responsible for all the papers, records and books belonging to the Common Council, and also of the chamber and messenger, except during the sessions of Council. He shall take receipts for all official papers or books that are taken from the chamber for use or reference by any person or persons. And when the President takes the chair, call over the names of the members in alphabetical order, recording in the journal the names of the members absent.

JOURNALIZING, ETC.

9. He shall keep a journal of all the transactions of Council and certify all messages to Select Council.

TO CALL MEETINGS.

10. He may, by the messenger or by mail, call the meetings of Council, by written or printed notices, one day at least previous to the time of meeting, and, in the absence of the President, call special meetings.

PRINTING RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

11. When any bill, ordinance, resolution or report is to be printed by order of Council, the Clerk shall forthwith carry this order into effect, and he shall furnish the chairmen of committees with copies of resolutions, and, when applied to, with such other papers as may be necessary.

MOTIONS TO BE JOURNALIZED.

12. Every motion shall be entered on the Journal together with the name of the member making the same, unless it should be subsequently withdrawn.

IN ABSENCE OF A QUORUM.

13. If a quorum of members do not attend

within half an hour after the time appointed for the meeting, the members present may adjourn, the Clerk inserting their names on the Journal; but if a quorum attend, the order of business shall be as follows:

ORDER OF BUSINESS—STATED MEETINGS.

- 1st. Call to order.
- 2d. Calling of the Roll.
- 3d. Reading Journal previous and special meetings.
- 4th. Report of City Treasurer.
- 5th. Communications.
- 6th. Presenting petitions and referring same (by wards).
- 7th. Report from Joint Standing Committees, as follows:
 - Finance, Appropriations, Ways and Means and Printing.
 - Fire, Fire Alarm, Police, Police Alarm, Building and City Property.
 - Railroads and Railways.
 - Sanitary Affairs.
 - Streets, Sewers, Bridges, Parks and Corporations.
 - Water and Light.
 - Special Committees.

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- 8th. Reading Ordinances in place.
- 9th. Reading Ordinances first time.
- 10th. Considering Ordinances on second and third reading and final passage.
- 11th. Business from Select Council.
- 12th. New Business.
- 13th. Unfinished business.
- 14th. Adjournment.

PRESENTING PAPERS, MOTIONS, ETC.

14. Every member, on presenting a paper to the Chair, shall first state its general purport. And every member who shall make a motion shall rise and address the chair.

DEBATE ON MOTIONS, SPEAKING, ETC.

15. No debate shall be entered into on any motion unless that motion be seconded and stated from the chair; and all motions shall, if requested by any member or the President, be reduced to writing. No member shall speak more than twice upon any one question nor to exceed five minutes, without leave of Council.

RIGHTS OF MEMBERS IN DEBATE.

16. No member when speaking, shall be interrupted except by a call to order by the Presi-

dent, or by a member to explain, or by a motion for the previous question, nor shall any member be referred to by name in debate unless for a transgression of the rules of Council, and then by the President only.

**ORDER IN WHICH MOTIONS MAY BE ENTERTAINED,
ETC.**

17. When a question is under consideration no motion shall be entertained except for—

First—Adjournment.

Second—For the previous question.

Third—To lay on the table.

Fourth—To postpone.

Fifth—For commitment.

Sixth—For amendment.

These questions shall have preference in the order in which they are above named; and the first three shall be decided without debate; a motion to lay on the table being agreed to it shall place the subject in the order of unfinished business; an indefinite postponement shall be equivalent to a rejection and preclude commitment. The previous question shall not be moved by less than seven members.

INCONSISTENT AMENDMENTS.

18. No amendment shall be entertained which

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tends to destroy the general sense of any clause, paragraph or section, different from the proposition under consideration.

NOT DEBATABLE.

19. A motion to proceed to the consideration of a bill, ordinance or other subject shall be decided without debate or amendment.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

20. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except that it cannot be received when the Council is voting on another question, nor while a member is addressing the chair.

DIVISION OF QUESTIONS, ETC.

21. Any member may call for the division of a question which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away the rest may stand entire for the decision of Council. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible, but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert. No motion can be received to postpone for the purpose of introducing a substitute.

FOR RECONSIDERATION OF QUESTIONS.

22. A motion to reconsider any former resolution or vote can only be made or seconded by a member who then voted with the majority, or when the Council is equally divided, then those who voted in the negative shall move to reconsider, and the same shall be made at or before the next stated meeting. No motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the matter upon which such vote was taken shall have been sent to the other chamber or gone out of the possession of Council. A motion to reconsider shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn, and on such question a member shall speak but once.

23. The previous question shall not be moved by less than seven members rising for that purpose, and shall be determined without debate. If, on a call for the previous question, Council decide that "the main question shall be now put," a vote shall be had first on the pending amendments and then on the original question.

REASONS FOR VOTING.

24. Any member shall have the privilege of stating his reason for voting on any question and shall be entitled to have the same recorded in

Councilmanic Directory

the Journal if he shall so desire, by furnishing a written copy of the same to the Clerk.

INTRODUCING BILLS OR ORDINANCES AND ACTION
THEREON.

25. All bills or ordinances must be read in place, and from Select Council by message, and referred to committee. Every ordinance shall receive three separate readings. First reading by its title after it has been printed and placed on the desks of the members. Second reading at the next stated or special meeting (convened for that purpose), when it shall be read by sections for amendments or adoption, and read at length. Third reading by its title on the same night of the second reading. No ordinance can be finally considered until all the amendments, which must be made before the third reading, have been printed and placed on the desks of the members.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

26. The chairman of the finance Committee shall read in place not later than the first stated meeting in November the general appropriation ordinance, which shall be referred to the Appropriation Committee; said committee not to hold

the ordinance longer than thirty (30) days, unless so directed by Councils, and said extension of time not to exceed fifteen (15) days.

27. The general appropriation ordinance shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the municipal government, viz: The Executive, Legislative, City Clerk, Treasury, Finance, Law, Highway, City Engineer, Fire, Street Lighting, Sanitary, Printing, Revision of Taxes and Appeals, Fire and Police Alarm, Building Inspector, interest on the bonded debt, State tax on loans, general contingent, sinking fund and deficiencies of the several departments. All other appropriations shall be by separate ordinance, each embracing but one subject.

28. No ordinance appropriating money shall be considered further than the first reading until after the general appropriation ordinance has passed finally in Common Council.

**BILLS OR ORDINANCES—FINAL PASSAGE AND
CHANGING VOTES.**

29. On final passage of bills or ordinances the votes shall be by yeas and nays, and the names of persons voting for and against the same shall be entered on the journal, and a majority of all the members elected be recorded thereon as voting

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in the affirmative. On a call of the yeas and nays the Clerk shall read the names of the members after they have voted, and no member shall be permitted to change his vote unless he, at the time and before the result is announced, declares he voted under a mistake of the question. Members not present may have their names recorded at any time before the result is finally announced.

MEMBERS NOT TO RECORD VOTES IN CERTAIN CASES.

30. That no member shall be permitted to record his vote, who refuses to vote when his name is first called by the clerk, if he is in the council chamber when his name is called; and if he is without the council chamber when his name is called, he shall not be permitted to record his vote unless he assures the Council he did not leave for the purpose of avoiding a vote.

MEMBERS VOTING AND REFUSING TO VOTE.

31. Every member shall be present when a question is put, shall vote on the same, unless personally interested or excused at the time the question is about to be put. When less than a quorum vote on any subject under consideration, it shall

Common Council Rules

be the duty of the President to forthwith order the door of the chamber closed, and that the roll of members be called by the clerk. If it is ascertained that a quorum is present, either by answering to their names or their presence in the chamber, the yeas and nays shall be again ordered by the President, and if any member present refuses to vote, such a refusal shall be deemed a contempt of Council, and the person so offending shall be liable to censure or reprimand as the Council shall judge proper.

MEMBERS TO SPEAK AND VOTE FROM THEIR SEATS.

32. No member shall be permitted to address the chair or vote unless he be in his seat. On all questions the President shall vote last. And when a member is about to speak in debate or communicate any matter to the Councils, he shall rise and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," confining his remarks to the subject before the Council, and avoiding personal reflections.

FILLING UP BLANKS.

33. On filling up blanks the questions shall first be taken the largest sum, the greatest number and most distant day.

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SMOKING PROHIBITED.

34. No smoking shall be allowed within the chamber during the session of Council.

TWO-THIRDS REQUISITE TO DISPENSE WITH RULES.

35. The consent of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to dispense with any rule.

MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

36. The Council shall assemble for the transaction of business at 7.30 p. m., on the first and third Mondays of every month except July, August and September, when they shall meet on the first Monday of July, the last Monday of August and the last Monday of September, at the above hour: *Provided*, That it shall not prevent special meetings which may be called as provided for in Rule No. 6.

QUORUM OF MEMBERS.

37. A quorum shall consist of a majority of all the members elected to Common Council.

CONSIDERATION AND PASSAGE OF BILLS OR ORDINANCES, AND TO CONTAIN BUT ONE SUBJECT.

38. No bill or ordinance shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned there-

Common Council Rules

from and printed for the use of the members. No ordinance shall be passed through council except by bill, neither shall it contain more than one subject, which shall be expressed in the title, and no bill or ordinance shall be so altered or amended on its final passage through either branch as to change its original purpose.

DUTIES OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

39. When either branch of Council shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other branch shall also appoint a like committee to confer, and such conference shall be held at any time and place to be agreed upon by their chairman; and in all cases where a conference takes place the committee shall be composed of members who vote in the majority on the point or points of difference, but the committee shall not have power or control over any part of the bill, ordinance, resolution or order to take from or add to, except such parts upon which a difference exists between the two Councils; and the adoption or rejection of the report of said committee shall be by ayes and nays, and the result entered upon the Journal of Councils.

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DUTIES OF MEMBERS AND CHAIRMEN.

40. Every member of a committee shall attend the call of the chairman, who shall be the first named person on such committee, and in case of his neglect to call the committee together, or in case of his absence by sickness or other cause, the committee shall attend the call of the next person named on the committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES TO BE IN WRITING, ETC.

41. All reports of committees shall be in writing, provided that the minority of a committee may make a report in writing, setting forth the reason of such dissent. And any committee may report upon any subject appropriately under their supervision, or which may have been referred to them by printed bill or ordinance, and such bill or ordinance shall be considered on first reading when such report is made; *Provided*, That a copy of such printed bill or ordinance shall be placed upon the desk of each member before it is called up.

BILL OR ORDINANCE THIRTY DAYS IN HANDS OF A COMMITTEE.

42. That when a bill or ordinance has been thirty days in the hands of a committee, after having been referred to them, a majority of votes

of the members of Council shall be sufficient to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the same.

PARLIAMENTARY RULES.

43. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Cushing's Rules for Legislative Purposes, shall govern the Council in all cases to which they are applicable, and when they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the Council.

PERSONS ENTITLED TO BE ADMITTED TO THE FLOOR.

44. No person shall be admitted within the bar of the Council during the session, except members, ex-members and officers of the two branches of Councils, the Mayor, heads of departments, reporters and stenographers who desire to report and publish the proceedings of Council.

FORFEITURE OF PRIVILEGES OF ADMISSION TO THE CHAMBER.

45. Any person entitled to the privilege of the floor, who shall enter the chamber in a state of intoxication, shall forfeit his right to that privilege, and it shall be the duty of the President to direct his removal. Any member of this body who shall be guilty of the same offense shall, upon

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the first occasion, be officially notified by the President that he has violated this rule, and of the behavior in an unruly and indecorous manner. The President shall direct his removal from the chamber, and if he repeat the offense he shall be tried in the manner prescribed by law, and impeached. And the President is hereby empowered to employ as much force as may be required to the demands of this rule.

AMENDMENTS.

46. These rules may be amended by a majority vote of all the members elected to Council, provided said amendment is introduced at a regular stated meeting and lies over for thirty days.

Department of Fire Telephones

BELL.		UNITED.
1051X	C. A. Garverich, Chief Engineer, residence, 1306 Vernon street.	461
7012W	C. A. Garverich, Chief Engineer, office.	4
1018XI	Marion Verbeke, Assistant Chief Engineer, residence, 119 Conoy street.	559
5362W	Marion Verbeke, Assistant Chief Engineer, office.	192
601X	C. E. Diehl, Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph, residence, 225 Briggs street.	
4041W	C. E. Diehl, Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph, office.	261
1022W	Friendship Fire Company, Third and Cherry streets.	932
1042W	Hope Fire Company (Chemical), 608 North Second street.	472
31X	Citizen Fire Company, 103 N. Fourth street.	693
1073W	Washington Hose Company, (Chemical), 129 Chestnut street.	664

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31W	Mt. Vernon Hook and Ladder Company, 519 North Fourth street.	839
1072W	Paxton Fire Company, 336 South Second street.	1259
1131W	Good Will Fire Company, Sixth and Calder streets.	1112
1051W	Mt. Pleasant Fire Company (Chemical), Thirteenth and Howard streets.	672
521W	Susquehanna Fire Company, 1157 South Cameron street.	698
1142W	Reily Hose Company (Chemical), Fourth and Dauphin streets.	163
1063W	Shamrock Hose Company, Tenth and Herr streets.	669

Location of Fire Alarm Boxes

- 4 Third and Market streets.
- 5 State and Cowden streets.
- 6 Second and Forster streets.
- 7 Thirteenth and Market streets.
- 8 Sixteenth and Walnut streets.
- 9 Fourteenth and Swatara streets.

Fire Department

- 1-2 Front and Dock streets.
- 1-3 Race and Paxton streets.
- 1-4 Cameron and Paxton streets.
- 1-5 Second and Verbeke streets.
- 1-6 Cameron and Magnolia streets.
- 1-7 Seventeenth and Market streets.
- 2-1 Sixth and Dauphin streets.
- 2-3 Pennsylvania Railroad shops.
- 2-4 Sixth and Cumberland streets.
- 2-5 Hummel and Mulberry streets.
- 2-6 Third and Muench streets.
- 3-1 Third and Reily streets.
- 3-2 Third and Boas streets.
- 3-4 Sixteenth and Derry streets.
- 3-5 Seventh and Boas streets.
- 4-1 P. & R. Passenger Station.
- 4-2 Second and Mulberry streets.
- 4-3 Third street and Meadow Lane.
- 4-5 Seventh and Maclay streets.
- 5-1 Cameron and Herr streets.
- 5-2 Sixth and Forster streets.
- 5-3 Ninth and Sycamore streets.
- 5-4 Second and Harris streets.
- 6-1 Second and Cranberry streets.
- 6-2 Fourth and Hamilton streets.
- 6-3 North and Seventh streets.
- 1-1-2 Market Square and Strawberry street.

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- 1-2-1 Third street and Reel's Lane.
- 1-2-3 Sixth and Mahantongo streets.
- 1-2-4 Sixth and Woodbine streets.
- 1-3-1 Fourth and Walnut streets.
- 1-3-4 Cameron and Market streets.
- 1-4-1 Third and Woodbine streets.
- 1-4-2 Reily and Wallace streets.
- 2-1-2 Third and Verbeke streets.
- 2-1-3 Fifth and Peffer streets.
- 2-1-4 Thirteenth and State streets.
- 2-2-1 Market street and P. R. R. depot entrance.
- 2-2-4 Cameron and Cedar streets.
- 2-3-1 State and Myrtle streets.
- 2-3-2 Fourth and State streets.

Three times two taps (2-2-2) after an alarm signifies that the whole department shall respond immediately.

Three taps (1-1-1) after an alarm signifies that the fire is under control.

C. A. GARVERICH,
Chief Engineer.

List of Fire Alarm Keys Outstanding June, 1906

Keys 1 to 39 inclusive held by Police Department; also Keys 163 to 169 inclusive.

Location of Key	Box 4, Third and Market	Auxiliaries
40-Lochiel Hotel,	Third and Market streets,	Lochiel Hotel, Court House, College Block, Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Hotel Columbus, Astrich's Store.

Box 5, State and Cowden	
41-C. Etter,	601 State street,
42-C. McCarthy,	524 State street,
123-F. A. Johnson,	501 State street,
143-J. G. Elliott,	518 Filbert street,

Box 6, Second and Forster.	
43-John Orr,	523 North Second street,
44-J. C. Kindler,	618 North Second street,
45-Silk Mill Office,	Second and North streets,
172-F. G. Blessing,	108 South street,

Box 7, Thirteenth and Market	
46-A. U. Zarker,	4 North Thirteenth street,
47-.....	Union Square, Boll Bros.'
48-Drug Store,	Thirteenth and Market streets,

Box 8, Sixteenth and Walnut	
49-Runkle's Store,	Fifteenth and Walnut streets,
50-Runkle's Residence,	187 North Fifteenth street,

Location of Key Box 9, Fourteenth and Swatara Auxiliaries.

137-J. A. Riley,329 South Fourteenth street,None.
138-G. H. Seacrist,349 South Fourteenth street.

Box 12, Front and Dock

52-John Billett,119 Dock street,Central Iron and Steel Co.
53-Wesley Fisher,123 Dock street.

Box 13, Race and Paxton

54-C. T. Mackinson,117 Paxton street,Harrisburg Planing Mill.
55-B. Fisher,507 Race street.
56-Leidich, Drugs,Front and Vine streets.
141-Cigar Factory,500 Race street.
139-M. Verbeke,119 Conoy street.

Box 14, Cameron and Paxton

152-John Hocker,1027 Paxton street,None.
58-P. & R. Roundhouse, ...Paxton street.

Box 15, Second and Verbeke

59-J. McFadden,131 Verbeke street,None.
60-E. Schlayer,201 Verbeke street.

Box 16, Cameron and Magnolia

61-R. Roberts,1314 South Cameron street,Harrisburg Rolling Mill, Har-
62-S. Stevens,1329 South Cameron street. risburg Traction Plant.
114-H. W. Gough,1401 South Cameron street.

Box 17, Seventeenth and Market

148-G. M. Beistline,1639 Market street,None.
149-C. B. Snyder,1708 Market street.

Box 21, Sixth and Dauphin	None.
Box 23, P. R. R. Shops	None.
Box 24, Sixth and Cumberland	None.
Box 25, Hummel and Mulberry	McFarland's Printery.
Box 26, Third and Muench	None.
Box 31, Third and Reilly	None.
Box 32, Third and Boas	None.
Box 34, Sixteenth and Derry	None.
63-Key in Box,	None.
65-Shops,	None.
67-W. Moore,	None.
68-Globe Hotel,	None.
69-Grant Koons,	None.
70-J. W. Dean,	None.
71-Roe's Drug Store,	None.
72-Traction Co. Barn,	None.
73-Reed's Livery Stable,	None.
75-C. D. Kramer,	None.
75-G. Laufle,	None.
76-John Peifer,	None.
77-Morganthaler,	None.
78-J. F. Schlager,	None.
79-Hogentogler,	None.
80-Jacob Harm,	None.
82-W. H. Hofman,	None.

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Location of Key	Box 35, Seventh and Boas	Auxiliaries
83-Key in Box,	United Ice and Coal Co.
84-G. Cobler,	1037 North Seventh street.	
140-C. H. Miller,	832 North Seventh street.	
Box 41, P. and R. Passenger Station		
85-Baggage Room,	P. & R. Station,	None.
Box 42, Second and Mulberry		
86-Vaughn's Grocery,	201 South Second street,	None.
87-D. F. Jauss,	202 South Second street.	
88-Watchbox,	C. V. R. R. Crossing.	
Box 43, Third and Meadow Lane		
89-Watchbox,	C. V. R. R. Crossing,	None.
90-Office,	P. R. R. Freight.	
91-Gas Works,	Below P. R. R.	
Box 45, Seventh and Maclay		
92-W. Whitmoyer,	Seventh and Maclay streets,	Atlantic Refining Co. Plant,
93-A. Strock,	2030 North Seventh street.	Hbg. Fdy & Mach. Works.
Box 51, Cameron and Herr		
94-Office,	Hbg. Pipe and Pipe Bending Co.,...	Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe
95-J. Mehring,	1042 Herr street.	Bending Co.
Box 52, Sixth and Forster		
97-A. M. Steever,	933 North Sixth street,	None.
98-J. F. Lehr,	824 North Sixth street.	
Box 53, Ninth and Sycamore		
99-J. Hartman,	1067 South Ninth street,	Paxton Flour Mill.
100-J. McCarthy,	1107 South Ninth street.	

Box 54, Second and Harris

128-J. Backenstoe,1528 North Second street,None.
 129-B. Galbraith,1530 North Second street.

Box 61, Second and Cranberry

101-C. Raymond,214 North Court avenue,Executive Mansion, Front
 102-A. Foltz,220 North Second street. street; *Harrisburg Tele-*
 103-Dr. Koser,219 North Second street. *graph.*

Box 62, Fourth and Hamilton

104-M. Ralston,1701 North Fourth street,Blough Brothers, Third and
 105-H. Riley,1700 North Third street. Hamilton streets.

Box 63, North and Poplar

106-Office,W. O. Hickok Mfg Co.,State Department, Bay build-
 107-Office,Brelsford Packing Company, ing.
 108-C. Furber,542 North street.
 151-A. H. Frankem,608 North street.

Box 112, Market Square and Strawberry

109-Office,Bolton House,Mayor's Office, Calder build-
 110-Office,Calder Transfer. ing.

Box 121, Third and Reel's Lane

111-W. Matzinger,Third and Reel's Lane,None.
 145-Mrs. Watts,Third and Reel's Lane.

Box 123, Sixth and Mahantongo

113-J. Rummel,2525 North Sixth street,None.
 114-J. E. Brown,Cigar Store, Mahantongo street.

Box 212, Fifth and Peffer

160-Mark Myers, 1948 North Fifth street, None.
 161-J. E. Hilbish, 2003 North Fifth street.
 162-Wm. Yowler, 524 Peffer street.

Box 213, Thirteenth and State—Key in Box

**Box 221, Market Street and P. R. R. Pass. Depot
 Entrance**

Hotel Russ, Hotel Russ, D Bacon Co.,
 Penna. Pass. Sta., Johnson Bottling Works,
 U. S. Hotel.

Box 223, Cameron and Cedar

Box 232, Fourth and State

123-National Hotel, Fourth and State streets, State Capitol, Harrisburg
 124-Office, State Capitol. Electric Light Plant,
 125-G. Simmers, Capitol Watchman. Fourth street.

Mayors of the City of Harrisburg

William H. Kepner,	1860-	1863
Augustus L. Rumford,	1863-	1866
Oliver Edwards,	1866-	1869
*William W. Hayes,	1869-	1870
†George B. Cole,	1870-	1871
William K. Verbeke,	1871-	1873
Jacob D. Boas,	1873-	1875
‡John D. Patterson,	1875-	1881
§John C. Herman,	1881-	1883
*Simon Cameron Wilson,	1883-Nov.	1886
¶Samuel W. Fleming,	1886-	1887
John A. Fritchey,	1887-	1893
Maurice C. Eby,	1893-	1896
John D. Patterson,	1896-	1899
John A. Fritchey,	1899-	1902
Vance C. McCormick,	1902-	1905
Edward Z. Gross,	1905	

* Died in office.

† Elected by Councils to fill unexpired term of Hon. Wm. W. Hayes.

‡ Resigned to become Resident Clerk of House of Representatives.

§ Elected by Councils to fill unexpired term of Hon. John D. Patterson.

¶ Elected by Councils to fill unexpired term of Hon. Simon Cameron Wilson.

Dates of Council Meetings

Dates of the Regular Semi-Monthly Meetings of the Select and Common Councils

1906, April,	2nd and 16th
" May,	7th and 21st
" June,	4th and 18th
" July,	2nd
" August,	27th
" September,	24th
" October,	1st and 15th
" November,	5th and 19th
" December,	3rd and 17th
1907, January,	7th and 21st
" February,	4th and 18th
" March,	4th and 18th
" April,	1st

Councils meet at 7.30 p. m.

CHRISTIAN NAUSS,
President Select Council.

EDWIN C. THOMPSON,
President of Common Council.

J. HERMAN KNISKLY,
Clerk.

CHAS. A. MILLER,
Clerk.

Councils meet for organization Monday morning at 10 o'clock, April 1st, 1907.

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